

**The Evening Herald.**  
 Published by  
 The Evening Herald, Inc.  
 George E. Valliant, Manager.  
 H. B. Henning, Editor.  
 Official Paper of the City of Albuquerque.  
 Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
 One month by mail or carrier, 50c  
 One week by carrier, 15c  
 One year by mail or carrier in advance, \$4.00  
 Telephone 167 and 148.

**THE CITY ELECTION.**

THE ownership of the Evening Herald has been in Albuquerque little more than a month. During that time we have been very much engaged in getting acquainted with our own property, and while we are coming to know Albuquerque and her people rapidly and beginning to feel very much at home, we have not had an opportunity as yet thoroughly to familiarize ourselves with local conditions, questions and issues. Backing such thorough familiarity, and in view of our very recent coming among you, we have felt it would be presumptuous on our part to undertake to force our opinions in city affairs upon the Democratic party to which we belong, or upon the citizens of Albuquerque.

For these reasons we took no active stand in the recent Democratic primaries which resulted last night in the nomination of D. K. B. Sellers to succeed himself as mayor, and we expect to take no active part in the election contest now at hand, further than to fulfill our function as a newspaper and print all the news.

We do not believe in carrying party politics into municipal affairs. In our opinion it is wrong in principle and in the only editorial statement we have made concerning the coming election we ventured to advocate a non-partisan, or bi-partisan ticket, believing the best interests of the city would be served best by that course.

The Republican party managers refused to consider anything other than a straight party ticket and an election on sharply drawn party lines, thus leaving no other course open to the Democrats.

This is a congressional election year and this newspaper, when the fall election comes, will be found taking a very active part in that election in behalf of Democratic success. We will by that time be thoroughly familiar with local and state conditions and will be justified in active editorial participation.

An election on strictly party lines has been forced on the Democratic party in Albuquerque. Mr. Sellers is the regularly chosen nominee of a regularly called and conducted Democratic convention. The success or failure of the Democratic city ticket will have its influence upon the situation in the fall election, both in this county and in the state, and for this reason we believe it to be the duty of every conscientious Democrat to elect the Democratic city ticket by a convincing majority.

The centering of the fight upon Mr. Sellers by the gentlemen who bolted the Democratic convention last night smacks of personal enmity. Any fault in the city government or in enforcement of city ordinance or county or state law which may have existed during the past two years cannot be charged solely to the account of the mayor. As we read the powers vested in the office, he has the mayor has very little authority. Authority to enforce city ordinance rests wholly with the council and if there has been lack of law enforcement, the council, the district attorney's office, the sheriff's office, and not the mayor alone, are to blame.

As mostly as we have been able to learn the city administration during the past two years has been economically sound. It has reduced a burdensome tax rate nearly three mills, and at the same time has carried out needed and very important municipal improvements. Its record in this regard certainly cannot be questioned.

Studying the situation as carefully as we have been able to do, and from the unprejudiced viewpoint of men new to the conditions, we have failed to find any reason sufficiently strong to justify any consistent Democrat in withholding his support from Mr. Sellers for reelection. He can see nothing but the best interests of Albuquerque in reappointing him to the mayor's office. He seems to have made good during the past two years, and in municipal office familiarity with the work was undoubtedly for it are particularly valuable.

On the other hand, a partisan issue having been forced, it would be unfortunate for the Democratic party in the state, should it permit itself to be defeated.

One feature of the fight made upon Mr. Sellers in the convention last night seems to us to be unfortunate.

This was in the evident effort of the Rev. H. P. Williams to draw a line through this "is" and divide it against itself, the Highlands against the Lowlands. Up to the time we heard Mr. Williams speak we didn't know there was a "Highlands" of a "Lowlands." The effort, however, was plain, determined and persistent. We believe it to be sinister and dangerous. This city is a young and struggling community. Above all things it needs and must have unity of interest, purpose and action. An attempt to divide it against itself is bad and should not be tolerated.

To repeat, we do not feel sufficiently familiar with conditions in Albuquerque to venture to seek to direct public sentiment in this election by taking an aggressive editorial position. By the time another election rolls around we will be very much at home among you giving you the best newspaper you have ever had, and we will be found taking a very definite position upon public questions.

In the meantime, in this election, as in everything else, we will give you the news; all sides of the news, and every bit of it, as fairly and honestly as we can. We have come here to make Albuquerque our home; to do our part in building a city; and to make the Evening Herald a clean, successful newspaper and a useful institution for the upbuilding of this city and this state.

**THE CANAL TOLLS ISSUE.**

AS THE decisive hour draws near assurance grows that the canal tolls issue will be settled in accordance with public interests and national honor. The president's appeal for observance of our treaty obligations has won the judgment and stirred the conscience of the country as well as of congress. The sentiment and conviction of the people are behind him. He is strong in the essential rightness of his cause, and his leadership will prevail.

Those who oppose the repeal of the provision in the Panama canal act which exempts coastwise shipping from payment of tolls have retreated from one sophistry to another, until they are now without ground on which to stand. They contended in the outset that exemption of coastwise vessels from tolls would benefit the public, but it was straightway shown that such a scheme would rob the canal of one of its main sources of upkeep, would, indeed, create a deficit of millions of dollars which would have to come from the national treasury and which in the long run would have to be paid out of the pockets of American citizens. It was then urged that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain did not preclude free tolls for our coastwise shipping, but the soundest students of international law in this country, as well as abroad agree that the plain language of the compact cannot be twisted to such an interpretation. Finally, all manner of contemptible efforts to arouse anti-British sentiment were put forth, but they have come to naught.

The public knows and the majority of congress knows that it is to the highest interest of the people and to the highest honor of the nation to repeal this objectionable clause of the canal act, and there is no doubt that when the 169 set speeches in the house, and no one knows how many in the senate, have been delivered, congress will vote to that effect.

**NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.**

THE Bernalillo county grand jury in its final report to the court this week made a number of suggestions to the county commission with regard to county buildings which deserve serious attention. The most important of these is the recommendation for a female ward in the county jail. The need for this improvement is so plain that there is no argument about it. The jail at present usually is crowded, and it becomes merely a question of whether or not the county has the money. If it has the proposed woman's section should be built at once. If the money is not available the county commission should find a way to get the money without delay.

The grand jury suggests that the county buy new carpets for the courthouses and install a steel safe for the county treasurer; and at the same time propose to install a steam heating plant in the buildings. Wouldn't it be cheaper to build a new courthouse? It is only a question of a few years until we will need a new county building anyway; and the cost of putting a steam heating plant into the present old-time structure would go a long way toward getting for a modern courthouse built within the city limits of Albuquerque where the courthouses belong.

The present county building would make an ideal public school for Old Albuquerque. Its rooms are large, its lighting good and its halls wide. The present court room would make a fine assembly hall. When the time comes to spend a lot of money on the present building, let us refrain from spending it, and instead build a new and modern building.

**SOLOS**  
 by the  
 Second Fiddle.

MAY take longer to deliver those 100 set speeches on the Canal tolls bill than it did to build the canal.

ONE CASE in which no one will object to "leave in print."

WHICH do you think the kids will do with that extra hour this afternoon; plant a tree or go down toward Hopewell park?

NEW JERSEY women is trying to import a rare breed of cats into this country. She should see America first.

ON MARCH 24th Mr. Hearst's numerous Examiners printed the news that Terrell had fallen before Villa's forces. Which is about as near the truth of the matter as Examiners ever get.

IF THE HELL system keeps on voluntarily dissolving there won't be enough left in solution to precipitate.

ANXIOUS Mrs. Callahan didn't say she didn't know it was loaded.

WITH ARGENTINE life is just one darned crisis after another.

ALSO LUIS FERBAZAS.

CHARLIE SPIERS, Republican national committeeman from New Mexico, has qualified for the job by becoming statutory agent for a vacuum cleaning factory.

MIXLER writes from the frozen north that the Polar Bear is "safe as a church." That's one church we wouldn't care to join.

BELGIAN Queen is coming over to America in May to find out how all the capitalists who went over to the Balkans to fight last year made their money.

MEN ARRESTED in River City for violating Sunday law by working. Server 'em right. Should have been playing solo.

WE SEE no reference in the Thursday Music club's program on American composers to the author of "That Brooklyn Rag." To be truly useful the club should be thorough.

WANTED: by the Albuquerque Choral Society for its mammoth production, "The Banner of St. George," somebody to carry the banner.

ALSO some gentleman who can make a noise like a dragon.

WE HEARTILY sympathize with the Self-Photo management in its anxiety over Alice.

WHENEVER you meet a Chinaman think of Joe Chynski and treat him kindly.

"COURTESY" of Koehler postponed. No that is not Koehler, of the exposition book.

NEXT THING we know some congressman will be wanting to use the navy to relieve congestion in the barnyard fleet.

PHILADELPHIA medical professor says tuberculosis germs will die in whiskey. So will the germ's victims.

WE'VE seen practical demonstrations of the latter.

EVERYBODY would do well to get \$2500 for information about "What do you know about rum?"

EVERYBODY would do well to rent Madison Square Garden as a document storage room.

WELL KNOWN LIEN. "Where is Willie," Mother cries. "Oh, where is Willie, please." "Why, here I'm coming Mother, dear. I've been out planting trees."

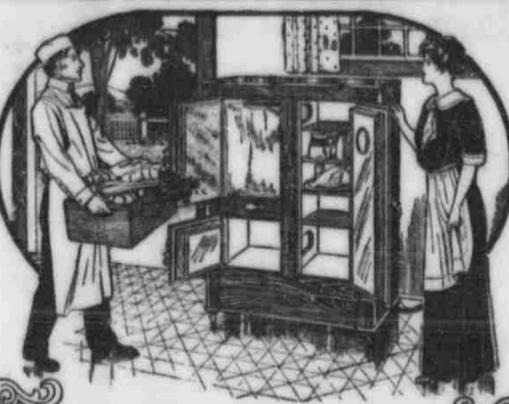
GARDEN NOTE-If your tulips do not bloom, blame it on your neighbor's dog.

ENGLISH AUTHORS are going to form a union. Maybe it'll help force the public to read Marie Corelli's books.

HOUSEHOLD HINT-To get the smell of fresh paint out of a room, place a bunch of dry hay on the floor, touch a match to it, and leave the room. In a few minutes all odor of paint will have disappeared.

FASHION NOTE-A little hand work goes a long way toward giving style and individuality to this spring's most striking effects. Blouses in fact, on father's hand.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY. "John, you've been drinking." "Ten all a mistake, n' dear." "It's not a mistake." "Tell yer 'de. Had had enough an' got up in dark for cough medicine, an', just n' luck, I got hold of wrong bottle." -Detroit Free Press.



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**Great Trials of History**  
 TRIAL OF JESSE POMEROY.

ONE of the most remarkable criminal cases ever tried in the United States was that of the boy Jesse Pomeroy, who since 1874, when he was 14 years of age, has lived in solitary confinement in the Charlestown, Mass., jail. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, but this sentence was finally commuted to life imprisonment.

The trial took place in September of that year, and very few of the men who sat in judgment on the young convict are now living, but Pomeroy has grown old in his cell, where close to forty years he passed few pleasant words with any kindly disposed person.

From a degenerate boy, with intellectual capacity, in the interim since he was placed behind the bars he has read thousands of books, which have been his only companions; has learned six languages, and has acquired an excellent knowledge of the history of the world.

Before he was 15 years of age Jesse Pomeroy was arrested charged with the torture of a boy companion. He was sent to the reformatory school in Westboro, Mass., in September, 1872, and pardoned less than two years later.

No long after his release Pomeroy murdered a little five-year-old girl named Mollie Curran, but he was not hanged, but only in the cell.

He killed a 5-year-old boy in South Boston. He was sentenced to be hanged six months after his arrest. A defense of insanity was made before the New England supreme court, and the error was corrected, after a review of the extenuating circumstances commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

Even after so many years have elapsed visitors to Charlestown jail are never allowed to go near his cell. Inquiries about him long ago were met by such silence that finally no one went to inquire about him and he was practically forgotten. In 1907 an appeal was made by the society for the promotion of criminal anthropology that the prisoner be allowed certain liberties, but this was refused by the governor.

In a statement written by the prisoner in 1910 and widely published throughout the country, Pomeroy claims that public feeling swayed the course of justice to his prejudice at the trial. The judge told the jury to bring in a verdict in the first degree of acquit for insanity. When the attorney general was summing up his case a member of the jury is reported to have interrupted him with "Cease, your investive."

The verdict of the jury was "guilty of murder in the first degree on the ground of atrocity; the prisoner is recommended to mercy on the ground of youth."

Previous to the arrest of Pomeroy there was a regular epidemic of crime in and about Boston in which little children figured as the victims. One day a little girl by the name of Curran was sent by her mother to the store which was kept by Pomeroy's mother. The little girl never came back. The mother was frantic with grief. Everybody became a detective. The months rolled by. One rainy day a deaf mute pulled at a policeman's coat and indicated by signs that he wished the policeman to go along with him, which he did.

They went to the Dorchester marshes where they found the murdered and mutilated body of little Mollie Curran. They took a plaster of Paris cast of the footprints, and then proceeded to the Pomeroy home, where they found Jesse in bed. He shoes exactly fitted the casts and he was arrested. The mother moved away and the house was remodeled, and while workmen were digging in the cellar the mutilated little corpse of Mollie Curran.

Jesse Pomeroy confessed that he had committed both murders. When he was being tried a petition signed by thousands of mothers was sent to the governor praying him to hang Jesse. Many efforts have been made to secure his release. On one occasion a number of Virginia women appealed to a Massachusetts governor to set Pomeroy free. The governor wrote back:

"If Pomeroy had committed his crimes in your state he would have been burned alive at the stake, and there would be no necessity for a pardon."

Yet it is probably true that if released in 1875 had progressed as far as it has in 1914, in explaining the pathological causes for such crimes as Pomeroy's, he would have been sent into solitary confinement in a state prison, not to an asylum for the criminally insane. But there is no doubt that Charlestown jail, which has been the home of this criminal for forty years, will find him a non-resident only when he is carried out dead.

portance as well as illustrate in a definite way just how influential the two countries have been in the material progress of the world.

The idea of a practical demonstration to commemorate as well as to celebrate this one hundred years of peace, has taken form in a way to insure unusually interesting results, and the Anglo-American exposition as it will be called, has assumed an aspect that promises to unite the two nations more closely than ever.

It will be an occasion of joining hands across the sea after a fashion never before attempted, and the scope of the undertaking provides for exhibits that will illustrate what the United States and the United Kingdom have done for the world in the century just closing, in every branch of industry, art, science and education, and will include a historical summary of the progress of the two countries for a century.

The plan of a dual exposition of American and British products was first definitely suggested at a meeting of the American society in London in 1908, at which the late Ambassador Field presided. In his remarks he said: "It has been hoped in upon a good many of the American residents in London engaged in business here, that they were under their eyes the best opportunity in the history of the world as far as inter-

nation exhibits are concerned of having one ready on time with the buildings already constructed and with nothing to be done but to get manufacturers ready to exhibit to come in and take possession."

From time to time since these remarks were made, the project has been discussed by members of the American society in London, but culminated in a decision that the centenary of this year would be the proper occasion.

Definite plans were adopted and an inaugural meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, on March 26th of last year, at which the Right Honorable Lord Mayor of London, Sir David Burnett, presided. It was then decided to conduct this dual exposition of the British and American products; also to serve as an exhibition of progress achieved in education, science, literature, inventions and improvements in social life as well as betterment of the conditions of working men and women, thus placing before the world the fruits of the intellect and genius of the people of both nations.

The lord mayor, in closing his address at this meeting, said:

"No exposition has ever been afforded such unique and interesting opportunities, and certainly there never was an occasion more fitting for a great exposition of the work

and achievements of the nations of the same blood, celebrating their hundredth anniversary of peace and concord, where people of the same family, although separated by a great ocean, will be able to join hand in hand to unite in sharing their mutual destinies, and as kindness advancing the welfare of humanity and of the whole civilized world."

The disinterested motives of those who are more prominently identified with the execution of this plan is indicated by the following resolution proposed by Mr. Grenfell M. P., seconded by the lord mayor of Cardiff, and adopted by an unanimous vote:

"Resolved, that all profits derived from the Anglo-American exposition, 1914, by the committee shall be devoted to some public object of national utility to the Kingdom and to the United States."

The site of the exposition which will be open from May to October, 1914, is the Shepherd's Bush section of London, where have been constructed an imposing group of exhibition buildings. These buildings occupy a tract of more than 150 acres readily accessible from the center of London's main thoroughfares. The main entrance is connected directly with the terminus of, or in close proximity to, the leading railways, tramways and subway tubes, the center of a network of transportation lines, affording easy means of communication with all parts of London and all England.

Elaborate plans are well under way to make the various exhibits as comprehensive as possible, and a great

advantage is the fact that the building all of fireproof construction throughout, are complete and actually ready for occupancy. This makes impossible the delay and inconvenience sometimes caused by the inability to finish construction work on time.

The undertaking is popular in origin and the promotion of the project has enlisted the co-operation of hundreds of men foremost in the affairs of England and this country. Organized under the auspices of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught as patron, and H. R. H. the Duke of Teck as honorary president, the list of vice presidents includes some of the most prominent members of the American society in London, and influential Americans in Great Britain.

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